

\* \* \* A Proper Use of Herb-O-Life Will Be Found Effective in Such Cases.  
 \* \* \* Jaundice \* \* \* Nervous Headache, Swimming of the Head.  
 \* \* \* Ringing in the Ears, Dizziness, Hot and Throbbing Head, \* \* \*  
 Weakness, Listlessness, Depression of Spirit, great Mental Depression, General Debility, Faintness, Disturbed Sleep, Pallor, Drowsiness, Sleeplessness, Nightmare, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, \* \* \* Gnawing or Burning in pit of Stomach, \* \* \* Highly Colored and Scalding Urine, Irritable Bladder."

On May 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18530. Misbranding of Dr. Livingston's Dyspepsine. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Dr. Livingston's Dyspepsine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26143. I. S. No. 27109. S. No. 4439.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Dr. Livingston's Dyspepsine, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the northern district of Texas.

On April 4, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the district court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Dr. Livingston's Dyspepsine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Livingston Medicine Co., from Griffin, Ga., in December, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, a small proportion of a phosphate, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Dyspepsine \* \* \* Has no Equal for an Acute Attack of Indigestion \* \* \* A Speedy and Permanent Relief for Indigestion, Dyspepsia \* \* \* Colic, \* \* \* and for Heart trouble it is unequalled. Gives instantaneous relief in Acute attacks of Indigestion."

On May 15, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18531. Misbranding of Vinco herb tablets. U. S. v. 16 Dozen Small-Sized Packages, et al., of Vinco Herb Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26106, 26231, 26273, 26324. I. S. Nos. 676, 697, 738, 749. S. Nos. 4399, 4533, 4586, 4626.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Vinco herb tablets, from one of the shipments herein described having shown that the box labels and the inclosed circulars bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the southern district of California.

On April 4, April 15, April 22, and May 4, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the district court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 126 dozen small-sized packages and 8 7/12 dozen large-sized packages of Vinco herb tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Vinco Herb Co., Dayton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from Dayton, Ohio, in various consignments on or about September 25 and 26, 1930, and February 20 and March 30, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. On June 25, 1931, the marshal having seized 5 1/2 dozen large-sized packages under the libel filed May 4, 1931, instead of the 4 dozen packages recommended for seizure, an order was entered amending the said libel.